No. 15,006.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1901-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

AGUINALDO GIVES UP

Swears Allegiance to the United States Government.

RENOUNCES SUPPORT OF THE REVOLT

Had Fully Acquainted Himself With the Condition of Things.

HIS FUTURE UNDETERMINED

Secretary Root announced today that Agrinaldo had sworn allegiance to the United States government, but he was not prepared to say what effect that action would have with respect to the disposition or the late insurgent leader. The fact that Aguinaldo was permitted by General Mac-Arthur to subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States is generally accepted as an indication that he will be given his liberty subject to such limitations as the military authorities at Manila may deem essential. At least that is the course that has been followed with other Filipinos who have renounced the insurrectionary cause and legally acknowledged the

severeignty of the United States over the The news of Aguinaldo's action, which was not altogether unexpected, was contained in a cable message from General MacArthur, received at an early hour this morning. The message was very brief and contained merely the simple statement that Aguinaldo has sworn allegiance to the United States, after conference with Chief Justice Arellano and a complete investigation of the conditions in the archipelago. The following is the text of Gen. MacAr-

thur's message so far as made public at the War Department:

Adjutant General, Washington: Since arrival at Manila Aguinaldo has been at Malacanan investigating conditions in the archipelage. Has relied almost entirely upon instructive advice of Chief Justice Arellano. As a result, today he subscribed and swore to the declaration on page eleven, my annual report. MacARTHUR.

The oath referred to is as follows: "I, hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine Islands, and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein; and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegience to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of said islands, and will not, either directly or inintelligence to an enemy of the United States, neither will I aid, abet, horbor, or protect such enemy. That I impose upon mysen' this voluntary obligation without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

· Proclamation of Amnesty.

Although Secretary Root would not say so, it is generally assumed that Aguinalde's action was taken in accordance with the proclamation of amnesty issued by General MacArthur in June, 1900.

In that proclamation General MacArthur announced "By direction of the President of the United States" that "amnesty, with lute liberty of action for the future," would be accorded "to all persons who are now, or at any time, since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, who shall . . . fermally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands."

General MacArthur further stated in his notice of amnesty that "the privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostility are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. The proclamation was accompanied by a

form of declaration, in accordance with the terms of the proclamation. was one of these declarations of allegiance that Aguinaldo subscribed to, appear that the military authorities will eventually liberate him in accordance with the terms of the amnesty proclamations. It is said at the War Department that notwithstanding the promise made in the proclamation that Aguinaldo will not be given his freedom for the present, but will be retained in custody until further action can be considered by the department. action of the military authorities in cepting Aguinaldo's oath of allegiance, it is contended, recognizes that he has not "violated the laws of war during the perfod of active hostilities." Otherwise would not be entitled to the privilege of

WHI Be Kept Under Surveillance. It is the impression here that General MacArthur will allow him every opportunity to communicate with the other Filipino leaders, and will even facilitate communication between him and such of the rebels as remain in the field, in the expectation that he will exert his influence to induce them also to lay down their arms and ac-

cept the amnesty wnich them if they act promptly. amnesty which is still open to TURKEY GIVES A PLEDGE.

Claims Must Soon Follow. There is reason to believe that Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, secretary and charge of the United States legation at Constantinople, who is now on his way home, has earned the credit of effecting a final and satisfac-Ctory settlement of the American missionary claims against Turkey. It cannot be learned whether Mr. Griscom will return to Constantinople, but if he does not he will have earned the honor of settling an issue that has taxed the abilities of no less than three of the ablest ministers ever sent by the United States to Constantinople

For it appears now that Mr. Griscom ha finally succeeded in arranging with the Turkish government the principle upon which these long-standing claims shall be settled, and the pledge of the Turkish government is in such binding form that it is not doubted that payment will soon follow

To Take Admiral Schley's Place.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, who is owlered to assume command of the South Atlantic squadron, relieving Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who is ordered to the United States upon arrival of relief, will start for his new post from New York tomorrow via the American liner St. Louis. accompanied by his flag officer, Lieutenant Jay S. Sypher. Admiral Cromwell will have the cruiser Chicago as his flagship, now at Montevideo, to which port he will go direct from Southampton.

LAST PROCLAMATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE

PROBABLY AGUINALDO'S LAST OFFI-CIAL ORDERS.

Directions to Guerrilla Chiefs in Regard to the Disposition of American Prisoners.

Copies of what was probably the last proclamation issued by Aguinaldo previous to his capture by Gen. Funston have been received at the War Department, where they attracted considerable attention. The proclamation is contained in Filipinas ante Europa, the organ of the Filipino insurgents, published at Madrid, Spain. It appears in the issue of that paper of March 10, 1901.

The following is a complete translation of the article:

"The following proclamation has been recently received by this paper, which will probably satisfy the clamor of all Filipenes: "Don Emelio Aguinaldo v Famy, President

of the Philippine Republic, Captain General and General in Chief of her Army: "Heart-broken groans of the oppressed and of their unfortunate families, and energetic protests from the entire people of the Philippines come to my far-off camp on account of the unheard-of cruelties and scornful violations of the most elementary laws of war committed by the imperialists who, under the pretext of some American having been killed, hang their prisoners of war by means which are both repugnant and inhuman, the agony lasting about fifteen minutes, according to the press of Ma-nila, which is censored, or otherwise submitting them to unheard-of tortures, according to the official communications from my various commanding generals: And if ernor of the invading army has proclaimed martial law, placing beyond the protection of law, not only the Filipinos under arms. but also all peaceful residents whom they arrest and deport without giving them a hearing, almost always for no other pur-pose but to loot their houses and treasures, or to await a ransom or bribe for their

Filipinos Executed.

"According to the censored press of Manila during the month of October only thirty-six Filipinos in various provinces were hung; the totals for the months of November and December were the same, and during the first ten days of this month the United States courts-martial have condemned to the same inhuman death the

"Fifteen in San Isidro (Doroteo Noul and his fellow martyrs), six in Tayabas, one in Baler, one in Bolinao, one in Pagasinan, one in Donsol and three in Tayabas, a total of twenty-eight death sentences in ten days, according to information given the Manila press by the staff of the enemy.

"In addition to all this the invaders have

committed another violation of the Geneva international treaty by employing against us our own countrymen, who have sold themselves to them, sowing by this atroclous measure the seeds of a civil which could very weil occur after this war, which is desolating this poor country, if those now counted as traitors should form a regular group and thus making more and more remote the coming of the long-sought for peace.

"I protest, therefore, before God and the

henorable men of the whole world in the name of the Philippine people against such iniquitous measures, and for our own de

Orders and Commands. "I order and command:

"Article 1. All guerrilla chiefs, as soon as they capture any armed American citizen, shall take him into the interior at once and shall communicate with the chief of the nearest American detachment urgently requesting the exchange of prisoners at the rate of one American for every three Filipinos of the many who are condemned to death by them and who expect to be led to execution at any moment, and informing him that ne would be responsible for the reprisals which we would see our. If said American chief should refuse to make the exchange requested the American prisoners shall be shot, whatever be their number, which punishment is fixed in the Spanish penal code, which we have adopted for those who attack our national integrity, if after four days after the exchange requested the execution of some Filipino sentenced by the Americans should

Article 2. Preference shall also be given in the exchange of prisoners to deported Filipinos and to those who have rendered signal service to the cause of our inde-

"Article 3. The promoters of the socalled federal party shall be submitted as traitors to a most summary court-martial and those who stimulate the invaders to pursue and persecute cur fellow country men who do not wish to identify selves therewith, shall be punished with special severity, and after those who are guilty have been sentenced they shall be captured and punished wherever they may and by any means which may be

"Article 4. The commanding generals and all guerrilla chiefs in their respective districts are entrusted with and responsible for a speedy execution of this general or-

"Given in the capital of the republic on January 17, 1901. "E. AGUINALDO." (Signed) There is a seal in purple ink, consisting of a sun and three stars, and the words, "Philippine Republic, Office of the Presi-

DEATH OF MAJOR HALL.

Had Served in the Medical Department Over Twenty-Five Years.

The War Department was today informed that Maj. William R. Hall of the medical department died at Manila this morning. Major Hall entered the army as a first lieutenant in the medical department June 26. 1875, and reached the grade of major and surgeon May 16, 1894. At various times he served in Rhode Island, Michigan, in the northwest, in Illinois, in Texas, New York, Montana, California, Arizona and Washington, D. C., up to the outbreak of the Spanish war, when he served for a few months at Key West, Fla. After a short service at Camp Meade, Pa., and this city, he was attached to the hospital ship Missouri up to November, 1899, since which date he was on duty in the Philippines up to the time of his death. He was brevetted captain in February, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians, in attending to the wounded under fire at Clear-water, Idaho, July 11, 1877. Major Hall was a native of Missouri and a graduate of the medical department of the Univer-

Newspapers Furnished Passengers.

sity of Pennsylvania.

Consul Warner at Leipsig, in a communication to the State Department, says a new method of street car advertising has been instituted in that city. The consul says in every street car are hung copies of a bi-weekly newspaper of Leipsig, in whose colun. is are advertisements, railroad time tables, a few jokes and theatrical notices. The passengers are granted the privilege of taking the papers from the hooks in the corners of the cars to read them during the trip.

Soldiers' Deaths in Cuba.

General Wood at Havana reports to the War Deparement that Private George O. Hunt, 8th Cavalry, died at Camp McKenzie on the 21st ultimo, and that Private Joseph P. Eilis, Company B, 7th Cavalry, died of pneumonia at Columbia barracks on the 21st ultimo.

Cabinet Adjourns in Less Than an Hour.

AN UNUSUAL ARMY APPOINTMENT

Secretary Gage Speaks of Tentative Offers for Bonds.

NO NEWS FROM MR. KNOX

The cabinet adjourned in less than an hour today. Secretary Root remained some time afterward discussing army appointments with the President. An appointment has been made in the regular army that is unusual. Second Lieut. Rudolf E. Smyser of the 47th Infantry has been raised to a first lieutenant in the same regiment, the commission to last during the life of the volunteer army. Lieutenant Smyser is from York, Pa., and is not yet nineteen years of age. When the Spanish war came on he was under sixteen years of age and had to secure the consent of his parents to go along with a Pennsylvania regiment as a private. He made such a good record and became so popular that he was a second lieutenant when the regiment was mustered out at the close of the war. His record in the Philippines has been a good one, and Senator Penrose is trying to have him made a lieutenant in the regular army

Tentative Offers for Bonds. Secretary Gage told the cabinet that he had received some tentative offers of bonds since the appearance of an interview giving the government's attitude on the question of the purchase of bonds for the sink-

ing fund. Secretary Gage intimated in the interview that if the government could secure shortterm bonds-those expiring in 1904, 1907 and 1908-on as good a basis as the private investor who buys the new 2 per cents, the treasury would purchase. On this basis some tentative offers have been made, and these may be given consideration. No de-Ision to purchase has been announced, and there will undoubtedly be no general offer to purchase at the existing price of bonds. The trouble is that bonds are at high figures now, largely because holders have anticipated that the treasury surplus would have to be paid out for bonds or in some other way. Secretary Gage has the authority to make purchases when suitable offers are made to him, and will exercise his prerogative whenever conditions warrant it.

No Callers of Prominence.

President McKinley received no callers of prominence before the cabinet meeting this morning. He went out alone for a short walk before his office hours, strolling around the White House grounds. When he returned he received about 250 school teachers from Massachusetts and New England states. They were here on an excursion and were received by special appointment. The cabinet members were given no

formation as to whether Philander C. Knox. has accepted the President's offer of the position of Attorney General.

Treasury Announcement. This announcement was made at the

Treasury Department this afternoon:. "In accordance with Secretary Gage's announcement of Saturday that he would buy from time to time the short bonds at an investment rate realizable to the investor who buys the new 2 per cents, should the market price of the new 2's remain on the present basis, the Treasury Department was today tendered \$2,000,000 government short bonds on practically the same basis as the new 2's return at the current market quotation of about 1061/4. Exact figures cannot yet be given, for the details have not been completed, but it is practically certain that the Secretary has availed himself of the opportunity to purchase bonds, in accordance with his announcement of Saturday."

Today's Appointments. President McKinley has made the follow-

ing appointments: Albert H. Eber, to be assistant surgeon of volunteers with the rank of captain. William B. Gordon, to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, in the service of the United States.

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

If Mr. Allen Resigns Secretary Hunt May Be Promoted.

While Governor Allen of Porto Rico, who sailed yesterday from San Juan on the Mayflower for Hampton Roads, has not formally submitted his resignation, so far as can be learned, his friends here would not be surprised if he decided not to return to Porto Rico. Governor Allen went to Porto Rico in May last at the personal request of the President to set up the new civil government there and get it into good working order. It was distinctly understood that he was not to be obliged to remain longer than that, and it was estimated that about a year's time would serve to launch the new government. This estimate has been completely realized, and the President and Secretary Hay are full of oraise for the manner in which Governor Allen has executed his task.

It is expected here that if Governor Allen declines to continue in office Secretary Hunt will succeed to the place. He has acquitted himself with credit in the most esponsible office next to the governorshi nave Governor Allen's personal support if ne desires it. As for Governor Allen's fusip with one of the foreign ministries, though as there are no present vacancies

ne might be obliged to wait for a time. RUSSIAN RETALIATION.

Big Increase in Tariff Rates on

American Machinery. The State Department has received from United States Consul Kehl at Stettin a copy of the new Russian retaliatory tariff on certain imports of machinery from the United States. Some idea of the extent of the retaliation in the new tariff may be had from a comparison of the old and new tariffs on gas and water meters, for in-stance, the rates on which have risen from a little over 72½ cents per each 36 pounds avoirdupois to \$1.31, together with 30 per

cent additional duty. Admiral Remey's Trip.

Secretary Long said today that he has designated the armored cruiser Brooklyn. flagship of the Asiatic squadron, to go to Melbourne, Australia, on the occasion of the inauguration of Australian federation. Admiral Remey will go on board the Brooklyn, and during the absence of the commander-in-chief from Manila Admiral Kempff will be the ranking officer until Admiral Rodgers, now en route on the New York, arrives there. Admiral Remey will leave the Philippines in time to reach Mel-bourne May 6, and will remain there until the 9th. The sell is a long one, probably about ten or twelve days each way.

MR. MEIKLEJOHN BACK.

What He Says of the Nebraska Senatorial Contest. Ex-Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has just returned to the city. In speaking to a Star reporter today about the final outcome of the senatorial contest

in Nebraska, in which he was a prominent factor, Mr. Melklejohn said: "The state and nation are to be con-

gratulated upon the result of the senatorial contest in Nebraska. The deadlock continued to within two hours of the time fixed for final adjournment and was only broken by all candidates, after a canvass of three months, withdrawing and releasing their friends from further obligation to support them. Gov. Deitrich and J. H. Millard were nominated, and within an hour after their nomination were elected on the last day of the session.

"Had this course not been pursued Ne-braska would have been without representation in the Senate for two years, with the probable election of senators by the fusion party two years hence.

Deitrich is forty-nine years of age and President of the German National Bank at Hastings, Neb. He has resided in the state for many years, but has never been active in politics and never a candidate for office until nominated and elected governor at the late election. He is a man of original thought, a student of finance, has had a broad business experience and is well equipped to represent the state in the

"Mr. Millard is about sixty-eight years of age and has been a resident of Nebraska since 1870. He has devoted his entire time to the establishment and management of one of the largest banking institutions in the west-the Omaha National Bank, of which he is president. He will bring to the Senate an experience of great value to the state and country. He has had a long and most successful business career and his judgment and wisdom acquired through his commercial training will make him strong in the councils of the Senate,"

BUSINESS OFFICE MACRINES.

They Have Become Indispensable in Recent Years.

Consul B. H. Warner, jr., at Leipzig, in a communication to the State Department, tells of the growing popularity of typewriters and adding machines, and says they have become so indispensable to business concerns in Germany within the last few years that a typewriter is to be found in every large bureau or office, and there is no banking institution of any prominence without an adding machine. The first typewriters and adding machines were of American manufacture, and the importation increased to such an extent that German customs officials placed them in a special class. The consul says during the first three quarters of 1900 American manufacturers sent 75.9 per cent of the whole trade of typewriters and adding machines into Germannian and the second s many. During the same period the export of typewriters and adding machines from Germany amounted to 19.73 tons, which were distributed to various countries of Europe and Asia. The imports of type-writers and adding machines overshadowed the exports by \$349.860.

As the manufacture of typewriters has met with some success in Germany, and as they are becoming more numerous, some German authorities are of the opinion despite the increasing demand, that the imports will not increase very macrially. expresses the belief that here is a market in Germany, as well as in Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary and for gland, for American typewriters and adding machines

TOYMAKING IN GERMANY,

The Industry Has Been Unusually Prosperous of Late.

Nearly all the toys in the world are made in Germany. According to Consul Warner at Leipzig, the toymaking industry of that country has been unusually prosperous during the past few years. North and South America, England, Cape Colony, British East India, East Asia and Australia are the principal buyers of German toys, and the demand seems to be increasing from year to year. The United States and Great Britain are by far the largest purchasers. The shipments to those countries in 1900 exceeded those of any previous year. Great Britain has bought over 11,000 tons annually during the past few years, and since 1895 has increased her purchases over 1,000 tons annually. The United States bought 6.195 tons of toys from Germany in 1895 and 9,612 tons in 1900, an increase of more than one-third.

The German toy manufacturers this increase as remarkable in view of the fact that a few years ago an attempt wa made in the United States to prejudice the public against the purchase of German toys by circulating a report that the paint used n their manufacture contained ingredients dangerous to health. The manufacturers say that this agitation caused a decrease in the imports of German toys for a time but the report having proved to be chimerical the toys have again found increased fa in the United States. The exports to the United States increased in valu 2,475,200 in 1899 to about \$3,808,000 in 1900. while the exports to Great Britain increase from \$3,808,000 in 1899 to \$4,760,000 in 1900 France was also a large importer man toys, standing third in the list of countries purchasing such articles from Ger-

A Market for Machinery. The town of Kaslo, British Columbia, has

offered a bonus of \$50,000 and exemption from taxation for ten years to v person or corporation that will erect nelter at that place, says Consul Dudley at Vancouver in a report to the State Department. It is understood that a company of that country has taken the offer, and it may be too late for an American firm to get it. But there will undoubtedly, adds the consul, be a market for machinery, materials and supplies, which enterprising Americans may be able to supply. The menced before October 1 next. Kaslo is the center of a great silver-lead-producing district, and a smelter ought to be a good paying investment. The consul says that he will be glad to furnish full particulars of the offer, and also regarding the several tributary mines, to persons interested in

Army Orders.

Capt. Francis C. Marshall, United States Cavalry, has been ordered to Denver, Col., to relieve First Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st Infantry, of recruiting duty, who is ordered to Omaha, Neb., for similar duty at that

Capt. Joseph C. Castner of the infantry has been relieved from duty in the office of the adjutant general of the army in this city, and ordered to Fort McPherson, Ca., for duty pertaining to the organization of the 20th United States Infantry.

Local Pensions

Pensions have been granted to citizens of the District of Columbia as follows: Increase, Bernard Wagner, \$24; original widows, etc., Sarah J. Binnix, \$12; increase, Kate Haobaugh, \$23; war with Spain, reissue, John Wilson, \$17; war with Spain, widows, Katharine J. Gimen, \$30; original widows, Mary J. D. McGlensey, \$35; Mary A. Merritt, \$12; war with Spain, original, George R. Morrison, \$17.

Capt. Dunkleberger Beilred. By direction of the President Capt. Isaac R. Dunkleberger, United States cavalry, has been placed on the retired list, in accordance with a special act of Congress authorizing his appointment and retire-

FORTS ARE DOOMED INTERSTATE PARK SHOOT

Generals of Allied Forces in China Reach Agreement.

WILL REDUCE CHINA'S DEFENSES

Destruction of One Will Improve the Taku River,

SITUATION IN PAO TING FU

PEKIN, April 2.-Regarding the destruction of the forts the generals are practically agreed that those at Taku, Shan Hai Quan and Tien Tsin must at least be rendered useless, while the north fort at the entrance of the river Taku must be destroyed entirely on account of the fact that ever since it was built it has caused lower water on the bar, having diverted the course of the stream.

The merchants have frequently complained to the consuls, but no government has liked to ask China to destroy a fort at the entrance to an important river. This, however, can now be done as a matter of military necessity, and will give foreign merchants intense satisfaction, as in consequence of its being done the river will in a short time again be navigable as far as

Situation in Pao Ting Fu.

PAO TING FU, Saturday, March 30 (via Pekin, Sunday, March 31, by post to Che Fee).-Though Pao Ting Fu may be reached in a few hours by railway, it is practically unknown to foreigners now in Pekin. Marvelous stories and rumors pass as current facts, but are entirely without foundation. After the occupaton of Pao Ting Fu an agreement was entered into between the allies and the Chinese that the former should not advance beyond the province of Chi Li and that the latter should not go beyond ten miles inside the Shan Si The Chinese have frequently province. broken that agreement and have been at-tacked by both Germans and French in different parts of the province. Chi Li at present has 10,000 Chinese troops, com-manded by Liu-Kluantes, the tamous black flag leader, within twelve miles of Huo Lee, where there are 3,000 French troops, who are anxious to make an attack, but are restrained by positive orders from Pekin, M. Pichon (the French minister) having informed Gen. Voyron, commanding the French troops, that he had received instructions from France to the effect that the government does not desire aggressive action on the part of the troops. Provided action on the part of the troops. the Chinese do not advance, which is not considered likely, there is little chance of a

German Force Attacked.

Early in March, 150 Germans were atcked near the border and two men killed. Two thousand soldiers entered Shan Si province through the Ante-Suling pass, driving the Chinese beyond Shai Quan, and then retiring to Ante-Suling where they are now in camp.

French officers state that Shan Si has different people from the Chi Li province the inhabitants being more arrogant, dar-

ing the foreign troops to enter. The French nave large supplies at Cheng Ling and Huo Li, including camel trains. Pao Ting Fu is entirely peaceful and its condition is better than of any other city occupied by the allies. Chinese officials conduct the entire government of the city the French and German commission acting n an entirely advisory capacity and never interfering except in cases where flagrant

njustice has been done, when they act as sort of court of appeals. Most frequently they have been upon owing to the interference of Catholic nissionaries and the exaction of extortions. French officers say that if it is cus omary in ordinary times to subject the native converts to extortion, even when they are palpably in the wrong, China has a grievance that would not be tolerated by any other country.

Lieut. Reeves, the military attache of

the United States legation, recently re-ported to Mr. Squiers, the charge d'affaires, similar state of things regarding Catholic missionaries. BERLIN, April 2.-The Pekin correspon dent of the Cologne Gazette says China has

agreed to the proposal of the powers to make the Island of Kwange Su, near Amoy, an international settlement, modeled after Shanghai.

The Manchurian Question. ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.- The superior councillor of the Chinese legation, Chu-We-Jte, is continuing the negotiations as charge d'affaires regarding the Manchurian agreement. The illness of the Chinese minister, Yang-Yu, is now admitted to be due to apoplexy, which will inca pacitate him from work, probably, for a long period. It is said that the loss of half his estate, through the destruction of a Chinese bank, combined with politica cares, is undermining his health.

Unofficial observers scarcely understand how a doubt can possibly be entertained abroad that China will ultimately accept the Russian conditions, after it is apparen port China. For, as it is urged, while undoubtedly prefers through her plans as made, her diplomati tary position from China's refusal to ac cept what Russia regards as moderate conditions of withdrawal.

Sentry Shot at Tien Tsin. TIEN TSIN, April 1.-An Indian sentry was shot in the thigh Saturday night. He states that he twice returned the fire. He believes the aggressors to have been foreign soldiers. German mounted infantry started yesterday in pursuit of the robbers

in the Bi-tai district GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY. New Miners' Scale in the Coal Regions

at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.-The new mine scale will go into effect today, and it is believed it will give satisfaction, although there is some dissatisfaction in some parts of the district.

All fears of a strike in the Irwin district for the enforcement of the Pittsburg scale have been dissipated by the action of the men themselves. Last evening a largely attended meeting adopted resolutions cepting the operators' 65-cent scale, and agreeing to return to work tomorrow

TO GET QUOTATIONS AGAIN. .

panies and Chicago Board of Trade. CHICAGO, April 2.-The contract be ween the Chicago board of trade, the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies has been made public. It provides that these two companies and the Cleveland Telegraph shall receive the quotations simultaneously by means of one Morse instrument on the floor of the ex-

The sum paid by the telegraph companier jointly for the quotations is \$30,000 a year. The contract runs for one year and provides for the termination thereafter upon sixty days' notice by either party.

NITRO-POWDER HANDICAP MAIN EVENT OF TODAY.

Wind Was Light and Blew Directly in the Faces of the

NEW YORK, April 2.-Trap shooters to the number of 200 or more were at Interstate Park today, when the first and main event of the second day in the ninth annual shoot of the Interstate Association, the nitro-powder handicap, began. The conditions of this match were: Sixteen birds, \$10 entrance; birds extra; handicaps, from twenty-five to thirty-three yards; high guns, not class shooting; the handicaps allotted for the grand American

handicap to govern. There were 150 entries before the shoot began, and the list will not close until each man has shot at two birds. The light was better for the shooters than yesterday, as the rays of the sun were subdued by clouds. The wind, which was light, was from the east, and blew directly in the faces of the gunners, with a tendency to veer to the south.

The day's handicap must be completed this afternoon, and the association re-serves the right to drop every shooter out of the contest who has missed one or mor birds. This rule will be strictly carried out if found necessary, as the grand American handicap will be begun promptly at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

One of the first men to kill all his birds on the first round of the four sets of traps was Maj. T. A. Marshall of Keithsburg,

ELECTION IN CHICAGO TODAY.

Both Sides Claim Victory - Vote in Unusually Light. CHICAGO, April 2.—Chicago voted today for a complete city and aldermanic ticket. Weather conditions were disagreeable, owing to a mixture of snow and rain, and up to a late hour in the morning a light vote was generally reported. Exceptions were noted in one or two wards, where more than usual interest centered in the aldermanic contests, notably in the twenty-first,

Honore Palmer, son of Potter Palmer, was the democratic aldermanic candidate. Both democratic and republican party leaders professed confidence, in spite of the light vote. Chairman Lorimer of the republican committee claimed Judge Hane-cy's election by at least 10,000, while friends of Mayor Harrison claimed a plurality of at least 30,000.

the home ward of Mayor Harrison, where

Voting in most of the strong republican wards of the south and north sides was reported unusually light, and early in the day workers were sent out to urge the voters to the polls. No trouble of consequence was reported

from any ward, and up to 11 a.m. only one arrest had been made for alleged illegal Municipal elections were held in many of the smaller cities of Illinois.

light vote was polled early, owing to Rock Island lively interest was manifest early and the vote will be large.
At Aurora a non-partisan ticket opposed he republicans and a heavy vote was brought out despite a snew storm. At Rockford little interest was taken, a light vote was cast early, and it was generally conceded the republican ticket will

carry in the city and county. SHOT BY HIS FRIEND.

Fatal Result of a Row in a Bar Room.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 2.- John Smith, who resides on South street in this city, was shot by Oscar Cahoon in the bar room of George Jones in Norfolk county last night. The men met there at a very late hour and were drinking together. They were quite friendly up to the instant of the shooting. Cahoon became enraged at some remark made by Smith, and drawing read a memoir on the late Gen. Joseph revolver shot his friend five times. Two Summerfield Berry of Baltimore. of the three bullets that took effect entered the abdomen and there was at no time the slightest chance for Smith's life. The murderer is still at large. He effected his escape immediately after the shooting and

there is no clew to his present whereabouts. FIRE AT HAGERSTOWN.

Main Furniture Factory Entirely Destroyed-Loss \$20,000.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 2 .- An early morning fire entirely destroyed the Main furniture factory, situated at Howard and Spruce streets, this city. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, with an insurance of \$10,000. Fifty men are thrown out of em- R. Wheeler of the Frederick district. a ployment. The building was a large brick factory had been in operation only since

all the latest improved machinery. LEADER OF MUTINY SHOT.

End of Revolt Among British Troops in West Africa. CAPE COAST CASTLE, Gold Coast Col ony, April 2.-The leader of the men belonging to the West African regiment who recently mutinied because they were not ture by Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, returned to Sierra Leone at the time they inderstood they were to be sent home has been court-martialed and publicly shot.

The rest of the mutineers have been shipped to the Island of Sherbro, forty miles

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF SIPIAGUIN.

from Sierra Leone.

Shot Fired at Russian Minister, but Without Effect. BERLIN, April 2.-The Vossiche Zeitung today prints a special dispatch from Lemburg, in which, based upon information received from Warsaw, it is said that the Russian minister of the interior, Privy Councillor Sipiaguin, was recently shot at but that the plot to assassinate him failed.

LOSES SEAT IN PARLIAMENT. Court Unseats Frederic Rutherford

Harris for Corruption. LONDON, April 2.- The court which has been hearing the election charges against Frederic Rutherford Harris, former secretary of the British Chartered South Africa Company and recently member of parliament for Monmouth, who was accused campaign, today unseated Mr. Harris, on

the ground that he had published false

statements regarding his opponent. Mr.

Harris, who was a conservative, was the confidential agent of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. He defeated Mr. A. Spicer, liberal. J. William East Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 2.- J. William ast night on a warrant charging him with mbezzling \$127.17 of the funds of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York, which he has been representing. The warrant was sworn out by a general agent of the company who is now in the city. East is in jail.

OLD RULE PREFERRED

A padded circulation is

an abomination to the ad-

vertiser, but an honest statement is his delight.

Baltimore Conference at Hagerstown Rejects New Constitution.

A GOOD MAJORITY AGAINST IT

Plans to Celebrate John Wesley's Birthday in 1903.

THE SESSION TODAY

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 2.-By a vote of 100 to 67, the Baltimore annual conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here, today rejected the proposed new constitution, which was passed at the general conference in Chicago one year ago by the vote of 542 to 94. The question came up today, and the vote was taken without discussion. When the result of the vote was announced by Bishop Cranston there was prolonged applause by those who had been so earnestly urging its rejection. The final adoption of the constitution depends on favorable action by three-fourths of the

124 annual conferences in the country. The following were elected the board of examiners: W. W. Davis, Jarrettsville, Md.; W. L. McDowell, J. St. Clair Neal, M. F. Bryo, James P. Wilson, J. T. Ensor, J. C. Nicholson, J. T. Mobray, J. M. Slarrow, L. T. Widerman, Wm. M. Ferguson, Joseph Dawson, William Shees, Baltimore; Page Milburn, J. T. Heisse, E. L. Watson, F. H. Havenner, Washington; Joel Brown, Frederick; T. M. West, Pledmont, W. Va.; P. G. Porter, Waverly, W. G. Herbert and G. E. Maydwell were elected to publish the conference minutes, all reports to be pub-

Wilson presented a resolution recommend-ing that the board of bishops provide for holding suitable exercises on June 20, 1903, which date is the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Wesley, and that the time for receiving thank-offering contributions be extended from January 1, 1902, until June Report of the Woman's College. Dr. S. Reese Murray, agent of the twen-

tieth century fund, read a report on the

Woman's College, Baltimore, showing sub-

E. L. Watson, Lucien Clark and L. B.

scriptions received to the amount of \$29. Resolutions expressing the regret of the conference at the inability of Dr. John F. Goucher, president of the Woman's College to be present and the hope for his speedy recovery were adopted. In connection with the report made by Dr. Murray, Bishop Cranston said he knew of no man whose health and life were of mere interest and importance to the Methodist Church than those of Dr. Goucher.

Dr. C. H. Richardson, presiding elder of the Baltimore district, read his report. He said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said there were no charges against any of the said the said

there were no against any the ministers, and the latter reported all collections taken. Rev. V. M. Lonier was recommitted into the conference on certificate from the New

Jersey conference.
Rev. S. J. Burtons, a supernumerary, was located. Rev. J. W. Smith and Rev. Joel Brewn were passed from active to supernumerated. A resolution introduced by A. J. Gill of Cumberland calling for a reconsideration of the report of the board of examiners was passed after an animated discussio The question involved is the recognition of certificates from educational institutions in the examination of young men for admission to the conference.

Bishop Bowman presided at the memorial

services, which began at 11:15 and lasted over an hour.

Memoir of Dr. Stricklan. Dr. A. H. Ames, superintendent of the Deaconess Home, Washington, read a memoir on the late Dr. W. R. Stricklan, former paster of Hamline Church, Washington. Rev. J. St. Clair Neal, Baltimore,

Among those who spoke were L. B. Wilson, Washington; J. A. Price, Westminster; Dr. John Lanahan, Baltimore; Rev. J. W. Steele, now pastor of Hamline Church, Washington.
The second session of the reunion exercises, held yesterday afternoon, was equally as interesting and impressive as the first session. Bishop Foss, who is presiding over the sessions of the Central Pennsylvania conference, presided, and addresses were made by Dr. G. W. Cooper of Baltimore and Dr. Richard Hinkle of the Cen-

tral conference. Both were members of the old Baltimore conference and their ad dresses were largely historical. Love Feast in Afternoon

Following prayer by Presiding Elder J. love feast was held from 3 to 4 o'clock. This feature was in charge of Bishop Bowman. A large number of ministers participated. The reunion closed with the benediction by Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, who did not arrive until in the afternoon. At 4:30 o'clock the visiting ministers from Pennsylvania returned to Mr. Robert Le Roy Haslup, organist at the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church Baltimore, in the evening gave a delightful organ recital, followed by a leca prominent Baptist minister of New York. His theme was "American Outlooks the Twentieth Century."

The committee on nominations reported the following, who were elected officers of the Preachers' Fund Society: President, J H. Dashiel, Annaporis; vice president Wilson, Baltimore; secretary, Joel Brown timore. Board of managers: G. W. Cooper, C. D. Smith, Baltimore; J. A. Price, Westminster; J. B. Stitt, G. W. Hobbs, G. W. Heyde, C. W. Baldwin, George C. Bacon, M. F. B. Rice, Baltimore; W. H. Chap-

man, Washington.

Smallpox in West Virginia. WESTON, W. Va., April 2.-The smallpox epidemic in Webster county has reached such a stage as to cause serious alarm. The circuit court should have opened at Addison yesterday, but on account of the prevalence of the disease, Judge Bennett, whose home is in this city decided to postpone all cases until next

term. Fire Destroys a Freight House

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 2.-Fire destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio southwestern freight house and platform and fifty cars loaded with grain at East St. Louis, Ill., last night. The fire was caused by sparks from a switch engine. The damage is esti-mated at \$150,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Fire in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.-Fire late last night in the five-story brick building at 188 East 5th street, occupied by the Towle Sirup Company, manufacturers and dealers in sirups and preserves, caused a damage estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

MANILA, April 2.-Colonel Gonzales, the insurgent governor of Manila, with ten officers and forty-five men has surrendered

It is Believed That Payment of Our